Firefighter Training System
2016 Core Competency Task Book

Firefighter Skills Training Task Book

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Firefighter Training System
2016 Core Competency Task Book

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INTRODUCTION

This Core Competency Task Book (CCTB) has been developed to document the required core competencies for Trainee based training. Each objective lists the performance requirements (tasks) in a format that allows the individual to be evaluated by the current standard. Successful performance of all tasks, as observed and recorded by a department approved evaluator, will allow the Trainee to receive training credit, based on the completion of the skill. Evaluation and confirmation of the individual's performance of all tasks may involve more than one evaluator. It is important that performance be critically evaluated and accurately recorded by each evaluator. All statements within a task which require an action must be successfully demonstrated before the task is to be signed off.

In this book, there are numerous skills that center on team work. Some of those skills are centered around tasks that your department may not be involved in on a regular basis. Before using this book, it is important to know what your department needs are to train upon, AND what will be the essential skills that are important to your department?

The skills may also be completed in a double or multiple fire department partnership. Departments can work together to supply the equipment that is needed, as well as demonstrate and evaluate the tasks.

Several tasks require action by both a lead and backup Trainee. Trainees must successfully complete tasks for both positions. In rare & specific cases, simulated procedures may be used to meet the requirements of the above objectives.

By completing the skill check offs, the record will show the skills in which were demonstrated, the date, as well as the signatures of the Trainee and the Evaluator. This will assist the agency/department in the event of recertification requirements; in service hours for Instructional based methods, as well as OSHA inspections.

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The World Is Different Today.
Student Expectations are Different.
Instructors Consider Delivering Information In 20 Minute Blocks.
"Teach Like Your Hair Is On Fire"
Access To Information Is Instantaneous
"Rewiring Students Brains"
John M. Buckman III

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Planning for the conduct of an effective training program requires a considerable investment of time, energy and funding.
The delivery of a specific training program that is relevant to the needs of the firefighters requires an assessment of needs at the street level. This assessment can be done in a variety of methods.

Training Needs Assessment Process

- Identify the GAP - the difference between existing skill levels and optimal skills level
- Assess the GAP - examine the reason of a training GAP exists
- Develop recommendations to close the GAP - examine the critical performance GAPs and plan accordingly

Planning for In Service Training Steps

1. Conduct a training needs assessment
2. Conduct an initial planning session after the needs assessment is completed, validated and the implementation phase begins
3. Select Lead Instructor, Instructors
4. Select Lead Evaluator, Evaluators
5. Select Location for Classroom Sessions
6. Select Location For Practical Skill Sessions
7. Develop Course Syllabus with clearly stated and measurable performance objectives
8. Develop Marketing Plan
9. Develop schedule of class sessions and Instructors
10. Develop schedule of practical sessions and Instructors
11. Develop schedule of practical skill sessions and evaluators
12. Order disposable supplies
13. Develop logistical layout of practical skills scenarios
14. Schedule apparatus and equipment needed for the conduct of skills scenarios
15. Conduct practical skills training
16. Conduct practical skills assessment to the standard

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Most often asked question in the Firefighter Training Office - what annual training is required for firefighters? The answer to that question is found in the IOSHA regulations. The burden is placed on the employer to determine the appropriate level and frequency of training. Below are three OSHA regulations that provide some guidance in the local jurisdiction determination of what subjects to train firefighters. We encourage you to engage your local legal counsel for interpretation and implementation of these regulations.

OSHA 1910.156(b)(2)The employer shall assure that employees who are expected to do interior structural firefighting are physically capable of performing duties which may be assigned to them during emergencies.

OSHA 1910.156 (1) Training The **employer shall provide training and education** for all fire brigade members **commensurate with those duties and functions** that fire brigade members are expected to perform. **Such training and education** shall be provided to fire brigade members **before they perform** fire brigade emergency activities.**Fire brigade leaders and training instructors** shall be provided with training and education which is **more comprehensive** than that provided to the general membership of the fire brigade.

OSHA 1910.156(c)(2) The employer shall assure that training and education is **conducted frequently enough to assure** that each member of the fire brigade is able to perform the member's assigned duties and functions **satisfactorily and in a safe manner** so as not to endanger fire brigade members or other employees. All fire brigade members shall be provided with **training at least annually**. In addition, fire brigade members who are expected to perform **interior structural firefighting** shall be provided with an education session **at least quarterly**.

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FIRE DEPARTMENT	
SOG #100	Title**: MAYDAY – Self-Survival Actions**
Type:	
Effective Date:	Revision:

I. PURPOSE

This policy outlines self-survival procedures for firefighters who are lost or trapped.

II. POLICY

The nature of firefighting places the firefighter at risk of becoming lost or trapped. The toxic environment provides only a narrow window of survivability. Survival depends on a mix of predictable self-survival actions by the lost firefighter and the Incident Commander. The following are basic guidelines for firefighters to follow if they become lost or trapped.

Call for help immediately

The radio message "MAYDAY" shall be used by lost or trapped firefighters to report their status as being in trouble and needing rescue. Any member shall use "MAYDAY" to report a lost firefighter. Any report of "MAYDAY" shall receive priority radio traffic, meaning all non-essential radio traffic shall cease. The term "MAYDAY" shall be reserved ONLY to report lost or trapped firefighters. The term "Emergency Traffic" shall be used to report other emergencies or high risk hazards.

The term "MAYDAY" typically shall be used in the following situations:

- **By personnel who are lost, trapped, or in trouble**
- **By the company officer, division/group officer, or other member who cannot account for an assigned firefighter who is operating in a hazard zone.**
- **By a member who witnesses or has confirmed that a firefighter is lost or in trouble**

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Firefighters who find themselves lost/trapped must immediately use “MAYDAY” to announce their situation while they continue to attempt to find a way out. Firefighters shall not delay notification of distress. Notifications must occur as soon as the firefighter THINKS he or she is in trouble. The acronym LUNAR is used to provide information that will assist in rescuing the firefighter:

1. What is your location?	L
2. What is your unit?	U
3. What is your name?	N
4. What is your air supply	A
5. What rescue/resources do you need?	R

Activate portable radio emergency button
The lost/trapped firefighter must activate the emergency button on the portable radio. This will notify dispatch that the firefighter is in trouble.

Activate PASS device
As soon as a firefighter recognizes he/she is lost or trapped, the PASS device must be manually activated to sound the audible tone. The device must remain on until rescued. If the device interferes with the lost firefighter(s) communicating critical radio messages to the Incident Commander or rescuers, the device may be turned off temporarily. Once messages are completed, the device must again be manually activated.

Crew stays together
Members that separate from each other make it difficult for rescuers to find all firefighters. Crews that stay intact enhance the chances for ALL to be rescued and allows for easier, more efficient extrication.

Follow the hose line or lifeline out
Crewmembers should stay with a hose line (or lifeline) and follow it out whenever possible. The hose line should always be treated as a safety line to the outside. Where lifeline ropes are in use, follow the lifeline to the exterior.

Search for an exit
A lost firefighter should always attempt to get out of the building by whatever means possible. Where doors, windows, or other egress is not available, firefighters should next attempt to reach an exterior wall. Once at the wall he/she will be able to search for doorways, windows, and hallways which generally lead to the outside. Rescuers will first search hallways, around walls, and around windows and doors, before sweeping large interior areas. For this reason, firefighters must avoid large open spaces. Getting to one of these areas (exterior wall by windows or doors) increase the chances of being rescued early. These actions also provide predictable activities that will aid rescuers.

Retreat to a safe refuge

Where the firefighter cannot find a way out, but there is a safe refuge (protective room or floor) away from the fire that the firefighter can retreat to, he/she should take advantage of this location. The rescuers should be advised of the location by whatever means possible.

Stay calm and conserve air

A conscious effort must be made by the lost firefighter to control breathing. Unnecessary talking or physical activity must be ceased, unless absolutely needed. Firefighters must control and pace their physical exertion activities in order to extend their SCBA air supply.

Horizontal position

If a firefighter cannot get out, he/she should assume a horizontal position on the floor that maximizes the audible effects of the PASS device. The firefighter should attempt to take this position at an exterior wall, doorway or hallway that maximizes quick discovery by rescue crews.

Flashlights/tapping noise

If assuming a position to await rescuers, the firefighter should attempt to position his/her flashlight toward the ceiling. This will enhance the rescuer's ability to see the light and locate the downed firefighter.

If able, the firefighter should attempt tapping noises to assist rescuers in locating him/her (i.e., hitting a tool against a metal roll-up door).

Company or Division/Group Supervisors

Company officers or Division/Group Supervisors, who are unable to locate a crew of firefighters assigned to them, shall immediately use "May Day" to notify the Incident Commander and all personnel operating on the fire ground. When possible the company officer or Division/Group Supervisor should include who are missing, last known location, and actions being taken. Firefighting positions must not be abandoned during the rescue effort and freelancing must always be controlled by the company officers and Division/Group Supervisors while the Incident Commander initiates a rescue effort.

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FIRE DEPARTMENT	
SOG # 101	Title**: MAYDAY – Command Actions**
Type:	
Effective Date:	Revision:

I. PURPOSE

This policy outlines Command procedures for incidents involving lost or trapped firefighters.

II. POLICY

The rescue of lost or trapped firefighters in a burning building is especially time sensitive. There is a very narrow "window of survivability" for a firefighter who is out of SCBA air supply or trapped by approaching fire. **Individual firefighters shall immediately radio Command if they become lost, trapped or in need of assistance.** Company officers shall also not delay the reporting of lost firefighters or inability to account for crewmembers. Command and Division/Group supervisors shall always assume that a missing firefighter is lost in the building until the firefighter can be located. Command shall initiate an action plan to incorporate a high priority rescue effort.

"MAYDAY" radio message

The radio message "MAYDAY" shall be used by lost or trapped firefighters to report their status as being in trouble and needing rescue. Any member shall use "MAYDAY" to report a lost firefighter. Any report of "MAYDAY" shall receive priority radio traffic, meaning all non-essential radio traffic shall cease. The term "MAYDAY" shall be reserved ONLY to report lost or trapped firefighters. The term "Emergency Traffic" shall be used to report other emergencies or high risk hazards.

The term "MAYDAY" typically shall be used in the following situations:

- **By personnel who are lost, trapped, or in trouble**
- **By the company officer, division/group officer, or other member who cannot account for an assigned firefighter who is operating in a hazard zone.**
- **By a member who witnesses or has confirmed that a firefighter is lost or in trouble.**

Survival actions for the firefighter(s) declaring the MAYDAY are included in policy # ----------, MAYDAY - Self-Survival Actions.

Once a MAYDAY has been declared, all fire ground companies except the affected companies and the RIT team(s) shall be moved to another radio channel. This shall be initiated by the IC.

Command response to a missing firefighter

The Incident Commander SHALL ALWAYS assume that a missing firefighter is lost or trapped in the building until the firefighter is located. Rapid, concise, decisions and actions shall be taken to increase survivability. The following is a list of actions to be taken by Command for a reported missing or trapped firefighter. These are guidelines and need not be accomplished in the order listed. They must however, be accomplished rapidly.

1. Change the plan to a high priority rescue effort

The Incident Commander must restructure the Incident Action Plan to support the firefighter rescue effort. A rescue plan must be developed and the Command organization expanded. The plan and objectives shall be communicated to other Command staff and Division/Group supervisors for implementation.

2. Immediately request additional alarms

At least one (1) additional level of both a fire and EMS alarm shall be immediately requested. Upgraded alarms may be requested based on circumstances and potential. Early consideration must be given to heavy equipment resources and TRT assistance in structural collapses.

3. Fire ground accountability

A Personnel Accountability Report (PAR) shall be immediately requested from all companies operating on the fire ground. In some situations, such as collapse, crewmembers may be separated. The only practical method to obtain an accurate PAR may be to withdraw crews to the exterior. Withdrawal is a judgment call based on circumstances at the time, information available, and resources. It may not be practical or possible to do. However, the absolute need for an accurate PAR and information on missing firefighters remains a critical priority.

4. Commit the Rapid Intervention Team (RIT); assign a RIT Chief and Safety Officer

The RIT shall be deployed to begin the rescue effort typically beginning at the last reported work area.
A RIT Chief should be assigned to direct the overall RIT effort and to coordinate with the Incident Commander.

If not already in place a Safety Officer shall be assigned to monitor activity and evaluate the safety of the operation. Other Safety Officer responsibilities will be to conduct an assessment of the hazards, thus allowing the RIT Chief to concentrate on the rescue effort. Division/Group supervisors must coordinate efforts to ensure that a safe and effective rescue operation is conducted.

5. Confirm with Dispatch that all radio channels are being monitored
Command shall ensure that Dispatch monitors all radio channels. If a lost firefighter declares emergency on a channel other than the fire ground operations channel,

Command must be immediately directed to the lost firefighters channel for direct communications. Upon receiving a portable radio emergency traffic activation (emergency button), Dispatch shall immediately contact the IC and announce the identification of the individual assigned that radio. Contact shall be immediately be attempted to determine if an emergency exists.

Additional strategic and tactical considerations

Reinforce firefighting positions
Firefighting operations shall not be discontinued during the rescue operation. Command and fire crews shall take aggressive measures to protect trapped or missing firefighters from the effects of the fire.
Efforts shall be concentrated on reinforcing existing positions, keeping the fire out of the rescue area, and providing appropriate ventilation and lighting. In some situations it may be appropriate to cease operations in some areas of the building in order to relocate companies to better protect the rescue effort.

Open/unlock all doors
All doors in the immediate area of the search shall be unlocked or forced open, and the immediate interior area quickly searched. Where practical, doors shall be left open to provide an emergency escape route unless doing so will have negative effects on the fire. In all cases doors shall remain unlocked.

Establish treatment and transportation groups
The Incident Commander should assign EMS personnel to immediately treat any rescued firefighters.
A transportation group should also be in place and coordinating activities with the treatment group.

Media control
Command will need to control the media early and throughout the incident. Information on the identities and conditions of lost firefighters shall be restricted until after families are notified. Media film crews shall be restricted to areas which are at a safe distance and that will prevent visual/facial identification of any victims. A Public Information Officer (PIO) should be assigned to assist Command.

Family needs
A Family Group shall be established early. This will aid in notification of families and allow Command to stay ahead of the media's release of information. A Chief Officer should be assigned to direct this important function.

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CALLING THE MAYDAY

Skill Number: MD – 1

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE MONITOR / EVALUATOR

1.	The Trainee shall be given the instructions below before beginning the exercise.
2.	Check off each step as the Trainee completes it.

EQUIPMENT / PLANNING LIST

A. Full turnout gear (helmet, hood, coat, pants, boots, gloves)
B. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (with PASS device)
C. Portable Radio
D. Wax Paper (for obscured visibility) or Simulated Smoke or face piece cover
E. Training Room/Building to conduct training
F. Trainee Check Off Form

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE TRAINEE

Step 1: Instruct a firefighter to prepare for the drill by donning PPE, including SCBA and portable radio. Obscure the facemask.
Step 2: With their vision obscured, lead the firefighter to another section of the building where the drill is being conducted.
Step 3: Tell the firefighter: "You are in a commercial building under heavy smoke conditions without a hose line. Take the actions needed to save your life."
Step 4: Use the following checklist to evaluate each member.

1.		Initiate the Mayday.
2.		Uses the LUNAR acronym. 1. What is your location? L 2. What is your unit? U 3. What is your name? N 4. What is your air supply A 5. What rescue/resources do you need? R
3.		Activates PASS Device.
4.		Turns PASS Device on/off as needed while using Portable Radio.
5.		Turns on Flashlight and directs the beam towards the ceiling. This will enhance the rescuer's ability to see the light and locate the downed firefighter.
6.		The firefighter should attempt tapping noises to assist rescuers in locating him/her (i.e., hitting a tool against a metal roll-up door, or floor).
7.		The firefighter should control breathing. Unnecessary talking or physical activity must be ceased, unless absolutely needed. Firefighters must control and pace their physical exertion activities in order to extend their SCBA air supply.

Reference Material – Fire Engineering Handbook for Firefighter I and II Chapter 10 and 17

Trainee's Name Date Evaluators Name

Trainee's Signature Evaluators Signature

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AIR CONSUMPTION / CONSERVATION

Skill Number: AIR – 1

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE MONITOR / EVALUATOR	
1.	The Trainee shall be given the instructions below before beginning the exercise.
2.	Check off each step as the Trainee completes it.

EQUIPMENT / PLANNING LIST

A. Full turnout gear (helmet, hood, coat, pants, boots, gloves)
B. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (with PASS device)
C. Equipment needed for 5 firefighter skills station:

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE TRAINEE

The candidate, wearing a complete set of PPE and SCBA, shall consume a complete volume of air from their SCBA while performing simulated fire ground tasks, so that their breathing rate will be increased. The objective is to obtain a better understanding of the individual work time, under fire ground conditions.

1.		Firefighter properly wears PPE and SCBA.
2.		Firefighter's bottle size [i.e 30 min, 45 min, 60 min]: _____
3.		Firefighter's starting Air Cylinder PSI: _____
4.		Firefighter's start time: _____
5.		Firefighter completes course as laid out by instructor, managing air consumption as they go.
6.		Low Alarm Activation time:
7.		Firefighter recognizes the alarm as an "Immediate Action Item" as they are now consuming their reserve air supply.
8.		Firefighter and team exit the IDLH atmosphere immediately.
9.		Firefighters ending Air Cylinder PSI: _____
10.		Firefighter's Total Operational time: _____

Reference Material – Fire Engineering Handbook for Firefighter I and II Chapter 10

Trainee's Name | Date | Evaluators Name

Trainee's Signature | Evaluators Signature

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WINDOW ESCAPE

Skill Number: WE – 1

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE MONITOR / EVALUATOR	
1.	The Trainee shall be given the instructions below before beginning the exercise.
2.	Check off each step as the Trainee completes it.

EQUIPMENT / PLANNING LIST

A. Full turnout gear (helmet, hood, coat, pants, boots, gloves)
B. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (with PASS device)
C. Hand tool of firefighters choosing

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE TRAINEE

The candidate, given a complete set of PPE, SCBA and hand tool, shall clear glass from a window for an emergency exit (may be simulated). And then perform the emergency exit procedure from a window.

1.		Locate an appropriate window for exit
2.		Stays low and strikes the window glass as high as possible in the middle of the panel
3.		Uses a sweeping motion to clear remaining glass
4.		Locates and grasps window sill while remaining low
5.		Maintains hold on window sill and goes head first out window
6.		Hangs onto window with one arm and one foot
7.		Swings body so the both hands are holding onto the bottom sill of the window
8.		Drops to the ground touching feet first

Reference Material – Fire Engineering Handbook for Firefighter I and II Chapter 17

Trainee's Name Date Evaluators Name

Trainee's Signature Evaluators Signature

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WALL BREACH

Skill Number: WB – 1

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE MONITOR / EVALUATOR	
1.	The Trainee shall be given the instructions below before beginning the exercise.
2.	Check off each step as the Trainee completes it.

EQUIPMENT / PLANNING LIST

A. Full turnout gear (helmet, hood, coat, pants, boots, gloves)
B. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (with PASS device)
C. Halligan Bar or Pick-Head Axe

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE TRAINEE

The firefighter, wearing a complete set of PPE and SCBA, shall perform a wall breach to find refuge from a rapidly deteriorating area. If a wall breach is the action you must take, then a Mayday should already have been declared. The firefighter shall effectively find an appropriate area of a wall, create a beached opening, and travel through that opening.

1.		Firefighter properly wears PPE and SCBA.
2.		Firefighter locates a section of the wall without an existing outlet.
3.		Firefighter plunges the tool completely through the wall approximately 3.5 feet off the floor to ensure the back side of the wall is clear. If something solid is struck, the firefighter should move a little farther along the wall.
4.		If clear, the firefighter pulls the tool back through the wall, drops to the bottom, plunges the tool through and back out again.
5.		The firefighter pushes the rest of the wall down with the tool, or by kicking it with both feet.
6.		If wires are present, the firefighter shall knock them downward with the tool.
7.		If time permits, the firefighter shall hit the wall stud sideways at the bottom. This will provide a wider opening.
8.		The firefighter shall then proceed through the opening.

Reference Material – Fire Engineering Handbook for Firefighter I and II Chapter 17

Trainee's Name Date Evaluators Name

Trainee's Signature Evaluators Signature

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FIRE DEPARTMENT	
SOG #102	Title**: Carbon Monoxide Response**
Type:	
Effective Date:	Revision:

I. Purpose

To establish a procedure for locating and mitigating carbon monoxide hazards.

II. Policy

The Fire Department members shall respond to and investigate all reports of possible carbon monoxide incidents occurring in occupied spaces.

III. General

Carbon Monoxide (CO) is an odorless, colorless and tasteless gas that is deadly. It is a by-product of combustion. Many appliances such as furnaces, kitchen stoves, hot water heaters, automobiles, etc., can produce carbon monoxide. When a faulty device or unusual conditions exist, carbon monoxide may be vented into areas where people are present.

Carbon Monoxide poisoning may be difficult to diagnose. Its symptoms are similar to that of the flu, which may include headache, nausea, fatigue and dizzy spells for low levels and convulsions, unconsciousness, and death for high levels.

IV. Procedures

A. Emergency or non-emergency responses to reports of carbon monoxide shall be determined by the following criteria:

1. Emergency Response: Caller indicates or suspects any signs or symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning. In this event, Communications will advise the caller and all occupants to evacuate the building and await the arrival of personnel.

2. Non-Emergency Response: Caller has a Carbon Monoxide Detector activation but does not suspect carbon monoxide is present in building and there are no symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning. All emergency responses shall require full protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) to be donned.

3. All non-emergency responses shall require full protective equipment but no SCBA unless the situation calls for it.

B. Once members arrive on the scene, they should first interview the occupant(s) to determine the following:

1. If any occupants are or have been feeling ill.

2. The number and location of any CO detectors which have been activated

3. The location of any combustion equipment or appliances.

4. The interview should take place outside of any suspected contaminated areas.

C. Take the first reading just inside the doorway to determine initial CO level. Personnel should then begin monitoring the lower levels of the building and then proceed to the higher levels. Carbon monoxide sampling shall be done with two separate CO meters.

1. If a reading of 35 ppm or greater is detected, the building or effected area shall be evacuated immediately and full turn out gear and SCBA shall be utilized during the investigation.

2. If a reading of 9 ppm or less is detected:

   a. Inform the occupant(s) that our instrument did not detect an elevated level of CO at this time.

   b. Recommend occupant(s) check their CO detector per manufacturer's recommendations.

   c. Advise the occupant(s) to reset the CO detector, if applicable, according to the manufacturer's instructions.

d. Inform the occupant(s) that if the detector reactivates or they feel there may be a problem, to call 911.

3. If a reading above 9 ppm and below 35 ppm is detected:

a. Any reading above 9 ppm shall be considered an above normal reading.

b. Occupant(s) shall be informed that an elevated level of CO has been detected.

c. If it is determined that an appliance is malfunctioning and thereby producing CO, an attempt to shut down the appliance will be made and the appropriate utilities company or repair person will be notified by the Incident Commander (IC).

d. Once the premises have been ventilated, use of positive pressure or passive ventilation, and the CO reading is reduced to a safe level, it may be occupied at the discretion of the IC.

e. Inform the occupant(s) that if the detector re-activated or they feel there may be a problem, to call 911.

D. All members likely to have been exposed to dangerous levels of CO during an incident shall be evaluated by emergency medical personnel before going in-service.

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CO Concentration Effect on Humans

9 ppm	Maximum allowable short-term exposure in a living area. No effects detected.
35 ppm	Maximum 8-hour concentration for continuous exposure.
200 ppm	Slight headache, tiredness, dizziness, nausea after 2-3 hours
400 ppm	Frontal headaches within 1-2 hours, life threatening after 3 hours.
800 ppm	Dizziness, nausea, convulsions within 45 minutes. Unconsciousness within 1 hour and death within 2 hours.
1,600 ppm	Headache, dizzy, nausea within 20 min. Death within 1 hour
3,200 ppm	Headache, dizzy, nausea within 5-10 min. Death within 30 min.
6,400 ppm	Headache, dizzy, nausea within 1-2 min. Death within 10-15 min.
12,800 ppm	Death within 1-3 minutes

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CONNECTING TO A HYDRANT

Skill Number: HY – 1

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE MONITOR / EVALUATOR	
1.	The Trainee shall be given the instructions below before beginning the exercise.
2.	Check off each step as the Trainee completes it.

EQUIPMENT / PLANNING LIST

A. Full turnout gear (helmet, hood, coat, pants, boots, gloves)
B. Portable Radio
C. Hydrant
D. 5” or 2 ½” Hose
E. Hydrant Tools (hydrant wrench, rubber mallet, hydrant appliances)

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE TRAINEE

Step 1: Instruct a firefighter to prepare for the drill by donning PPE, and portable radio.
Step 2: Tell the firefighter “You are at a structure fire and have been ordered to secure a water supply. Locate a suitable hydrant, forward lay to the scene, and provide water from the hydrant.”
Step 3: Use the following checklist to evaluate each member.

1.		Firefighter gathers needed tools, hydrant bag, etc, and enough hose to wrap one complete loop around the hydrant.
2.		Firefighter places one foot on the coupling to prevent the hose from unwrapping and instructs the engine to advance to the scene.
3.		The engine should slowly advance while deploying the hose.
4.		Once the engine has stopped, the firefighter shall remove the 5” or 2 ½” hydrant cap and flush the hydrant.
5.		Apply any necessary appliance (if required), and connect the supply hose.
6.		Once the driver/operator has connected the forward end of the supply hose to the engine and is ready, he shall radio the hydrant firefighter to charge the hose.
7.		Firefighter shall slowly and smoothly open the hydrant fully, then turn back the hydrant wrench a quarter turn.
8.		Firefighter shall gather all tools and equipment and return to the apparatus.

Reference Material – Fire Engineering Handbook for Firefighter I and II Chapter 15

Trainee’s Name Date Evaluators Name

Trainee’s Signature Evaluators Signature

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VEHICLE STABILIZATION

Skill Number: VS – 1

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE MONITOR / EVALUATOR	
1.	The Trainee shall be given the instructions below before beginning the exercise.
2.	Check off each step as the Trainee completes it.

EQUIPMENT / PLANNING LIST

A. Full turnout gear (helmet, hood, coat, pants, boots, gloves)
B. Equipment Tarp
C. 4x4, 2x4 Cribs
D. Step Cribs
E. 4x4, 2x4 wedges
F. Pliers

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE TRAINEE

Step 1: Instruct a firefighter to prepare for the drill by donning PPE, and portable radio.
Step 2: Tell the firefighter "You are on scene of a vehicle extrication. The vehicle is on all 4 tires. You have been assigned to stabilize the vehicle for extrication."
Step 3: Use the following checklist to evaluate each member.

1.		Firefighter enters the work area safely and establishes tool staging area.
2.		Firefighter assesses the scene for hazards and performs the inner and outer scene surveys.
3.		Firefighter applies basic or simple internal forms of stabilization by placing the vehicle in park, turning off the engine, and/or applying the parking brake.
4.		Firefighter inserts a step chock or build a wood box crib configuration under four or more solid points of the vehicle.
5.		If your agency supports tire deflation, deflate the tires to force the vehicle to rest firmly on the cribbing by pulling or cutting the valve stem.
6.		Reassess all of the cribbing to confirm position and stabilization.
7.		Perform all of these tasks in a safe manner.
8.		Notify command that the vehicle has been stabilized.

Reference Material – Fire Engineering Handbook for Firefighter I and II Chapter 34

Trainee's Name Date Evaluators Name

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DEPLOYING A PORTABLE MASTER STREAM

Skill Number: PM – 1

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE MONITOR / EVALUATOR	
1.	The Trainee shall be given the instructions below before beginning the exercise.
2.	Check off each step as the Trainee completes it.

EQUIPMENT / PLANNING LIST

A. Full turnout gear (helmet, hood, coat, pants, boots, gloves)
B. Portable Master Stream
C. Pumping Apparatus

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE TRAINEE

Step 1: The firefighter, given appropriate PPE, will deploy and operate a portable master stream device.
Step 2: Use the following checklist to evaluate each member.

1.		Firefighter removes device from apparatus and carries to designated, solid, level surface.
2.		Firefighter secures device by tapping the cleats into the ground.
3.		Firefighter adjusts the nozzle as appropriate.
4.		Firefighter attaches supply line from apparatus to device.
5.		Firefighter signals the pump operator to charge the line.
6.		Firefighter adjusts direction of flow and steadies device as necessary.

Reference Material – Fire Engineering Handbook for Firefighter I and II Chapter 16

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DEPLOYING A PRE-CONNECT HOSE LINE

Skill Number: PC – 1

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE MONITOR / EVALUATOR	
1.	The Trainee shall be given the instructions below before beginning the exercise.
2.	Check off each step as the Trainee completes it.

EQUIPMENT / PLANNING LIST

A. Full turnout gear (helmet, hood, coat, pants, boots, gloves)
B. SCBA
C. Pumping Apparatus with 1 ½" or 1 ¾" pre-connected hose line

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE TRAINEE

Step 1: The firefighter, given appropriate PPE and equipment, will deploy and operate a pre-connect hose line.
Step 2: Use the following checklist to evaluate each member.

2 Person Method		
1.		Firefighter 1 (Nozzle Person) grasps the nozzle and the first set of pull loops and pulls it about 1/3 of the way out of the hose bed.
2.		Firefighter 1 then turns their back to the hose bed and places the nozzle and folds they have pulled onto their shoulder and walks away from the apparatus, allowing the hose to feed off of their shoulder.
3.		Firefighter 2 grasps the second set of pull loops and walks away from the apparatus.
4.		Firefighter 2 flanks out the hose so there are no kinks or knots.
1 Person Method		
1.		Firefighter grasps the nozzle and the first set of pull loops and pulls it about 1/3 of the way out of the hose bed.
2.		Firefighter then turns their back to the hose bed and places the nozzle and folds they have pulled onto their shoulder.
3.		With his/her free hand, the Firefighter shall grasp the second set of pull loops and walk away from the apparatus, allowing the hose to feed off of their shoulder.
4.		The Firefighter shall flank out the hose on the ground so there are no kinks/knots.

Reference Material – Fire Engineering Handbook for Firefighter I and II Chapter 15

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OVERHEAD GARAGE DOOR PROCEDURES

Skill Number: OD – 1

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE MONITOR / EVALUATOR	
1.	The Trainee shall be given the instructions below before beginning the exercise.
2.	Check off each step as the Trainee completes it.

EQUIPMENT / PLANNING LIST

A. Full turnout gear (helmet, hood, coat, pants, boots, gloves)
B. Hand Tools (Axe, Pike Pole, Haligan Bar, Vice Grips)
C. Power Tools (Chain Saw, Vent Saw with Metal Blade)

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE TRAINEE

Step 1: The firefighter, given appropriate PPE and equipment, will open and secure an overhead door.
Step 2: Use the following checklist to evaluate each member.

1.		Firefighter gathers required equipment needed to force open and secure overhead door.
2.		Firefighter shall ensure hazards located on other side of the overhead door by cutting a small inspection hole into the door.
Residential Manual Sectional Doors		
3.		Firefighter shall cut inverted “V” on the far left and far right sides of the door, approximately mid-way up from the ground. This will grant access to the latching mechanisms.
4.		Firefighter shall reach inside the inverted “V” cuts and release the mechanisms.
5.		Firefighter shall roll up the door to fully open when able to.
6.		Firefighter shall secure the door by one of the approved methods: a. Pike Pole/Ceiling Hook wedged within the track b. Chocking the rollers within the track so door cannot close c. Crimping the roller track flat so door cannot close d. Vice Grips onto the roller track so door cannot close

Residential Electronic Sectional Doors		
3.		Firefighter shall recognize the presence of a mechanical opening door by noting the 2 carriage bolts centered in the top panel. This is the location the mechanical lifting mechanism attaches to the door.
4.		Firefighter shall cut a “V” around the blots. This will separate the door from the lift mechanism.
5.		Firefighter must move the lift mechanism to allow the door to open by: a. Reaching in with a tool and pulling the disconnect cord b. Using a sledge or other striking tool to beat the mechanism out of the way
6.		Firefighter shall roll up the door to fully open when able to.
7.		Firefighter shall secure the door by one of the approved methods: a. Pike Pole/Ceiling Hook wedged within the track b. Chocking the rollers within the track so door cannot close c. Crimping the roller track flat so door cannot close d. Vice Grips onto the roller track so door cannot close
Reference Material – Fire Engineering Handbook for Firefighter I and II Chapter 12		

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MODERN FIRE TACTICS

Skill Number: FT – 1

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE MONITOR / EVALUATOR	
1.	The Trainee shall be given the instructions below before beginning the exercise.
2.	Check off each step as the Trainee completes it.

EQUIPMENT / PLANNING LIST

A. Photos of a structural fire to include all 4 sides
B. Some form of Tactical Worksheet for planning purposes

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE TRAINEE

Step 1: The firefighter, given appropriate information, details, and photos, will effectively utilize the modern fire tactics to operate a fire ground (S.L.I.C.E.R.S.
Step 2: Use the following checklist to evaluate each member.

1.		Firefighter performs a Size-Up and 360 degree walk around. a. Why do we do this? b. What information are we looking for while doing this?
2.		Firefighter locates the fire/fire room. a. How can this be determined?
3.		Firefighter isolates the fire flow (closing entry door, vertical ventilation, etc.) a. What benefits do we see from controlling fire travel/flow?
4.		Firefighter cools the fire from a safe distance (interior cooling from outside the fire room, or exterior cooling through a window or door opening). a. What benefits do we see from cooling the fire before extinguishment? b. Do we risk “pushing” the fire into other areas? c. What does this do for the atmosphere inside the structure? d. Does this mean we fight all fires from the outside?
5.		Firefighter moves extinguishes the fire. a. Can we still go inside to fight fires?
6.		Firefighter always considers the need for rescue. a. How do the above tactics affect rescue?
7.		Firefighter considers Salvage as needed.

Reference Material – UL Research

Trainee’s Name Date Evaluators Name

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NOTES PAGES

This document is provided by the Indiana Department of Homeland Security - State Fire Marshal Firefighter Training System funded from the Regional Public Safety Fund.